Alexandria Advertiser AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.] THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1803. [No. 648.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

at ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogsheads and barrels.
Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely sorted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kersimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburgs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambrick and Cotton shawls,
India Muslin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and sowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Jan. 11. Vendue-Master.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
Jan. 11.

Just received, and for Sale, by
SAMUEL BISHOP
TRAVELS
Into the Interior of
SOUTHERN AFRICA,
In the years 1797 and 1798,
BY JOHN BARROW,
Late Secretary to the Earl of Macartney, and Auditor General of Public Accounts at the Cape of Good Hope
Also,
The POWERS of GENIUS,
A POEM,
BY JOHN BLAIR LINN, A. M.
Second edition, corrected and enlarged.
Dec. 15. d

Just received and for Sale, by
JOSEPH DYSON,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
ORANGES & LIMES,
of a very superior quality.
ALSO,
Excellent Rhode-Island Cheese,
Spanish Segars,
Durham Mustard,
Cocoa Nuts, and
A beautiful assortment of LISBON BASKETS.
Jan. 11. d

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, That a dividend of four and a half per cent on the Capital Stock of said Bank, for the last half year, is this day declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next the 6th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, *Cashier.*
Jan. 3. d3w

Just received,
And landing on Merchants' Wharf,
A SMALL CARGO OF
TURK's ISLAND SALT,
and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very reasonable terms, if taken from on board.
ALSO,
Ten quarter casks of Sherry WINE. For Sale, by
WM. HODGSON.
Jan. 8.

THOMAS SIMMS
Has just received and for sale,
One hogshead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.
ALSO,
500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good quality,
Fresh Muscadel and Bloom Raisins in boxes and jars,
Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,
Apples by the barrel or smaller quantity.
He has still on hand,
A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of an uncommon size.
He wishes to sell
His property opposite George Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to purchase may have it on moderate terms. Apply as above.
Dec. 27. d

JUST RECEIVED,
And to be sold at private sale by the subscriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,	
Creme de Noyeau	do.
Creme de Citronelle	do.
Creme D'Absinthe	do.
Eessence of Burgamot	do.
Do. of Lemon	do.
Do. of Thyme	do.
Castor Oil of an excellent quality	do.

THOS. PATTEN.
Janu. 1. d

COTTOM & STEWART
Have just received a large and general assortment of
BOOKS
In the different branches of Literature.
Also,
ALMANACS
For 1803,
With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines,
Which they offer wholesale or retail to the public at very reduced prices.

The Freeholders & Housekeepers in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a POLL will be opened at the court house, in the council chamber, on the 8th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12 fit and able men, being Freeholders, to represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Aldermen and Common Councilmen, for the present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,
Town Serjeant.
Alexandria, January 10, 1803. d8F

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S
POCKET ALMANACS;
ALSO,
COMMON ALMANACS,
For the ensuing year,
For Sale, by
SAMUEL BISHOP.
Dec. 13. d

Ricketts, Newton & Co.
Have just received & for Sale,
A QUANTITY OF
Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,	
10 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,	
10 hhds. Rum,	
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,	
1000 do. Turk's Island do.	
100 Reams Post Paper,	
50 do. Wrapping do.	
1 Case Dutch Quills,	
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,	
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,	
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,	
1 do. fine hackled Flax,	
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,	
50 do. dipt Candles,	
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,	
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,	

Hyson, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson and Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
50 do. Shad and Herring.
They are giving Cash for
Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant supply of excellent Flour for family use, in hhds. and half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand double bushels Wheat Bran.
Dec. 22. d

To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP
Governor Strong,
Capt. CHOATE.
She is 450 hhds. burthen; will be ready to take a cargo on board in the course of a fortnight.
Liberal advances made on consignment per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan, of Liverpool.
WILLIAM HODGSON.
Dec. 21. d

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Schooner
Friendship,
JOHN QUANDRILL
Master,
will sail in the course of a few days. For freight or passage apply to the master on board, or to
PHILIP CARE,
Union Street,
Who offers for sale on moderate terms,
A small invoice of Glass quart, pint and half pint TUMBLERS.
Also,
A quantity of Pennsylvania flat and square BAR IRON.
Jan. 4. d

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good SLOOP
New-York Packet,
Stephen Barker,
Master;
ready to receive a cargo on reasonable terms. Apply to
JOHN G. LADD,
Who has just received by said vessel,
30 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bls. Beef,
10 bls. Oil,
400 Rhode-Island Cheese,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes old 4th proof Cognac Brandy of an excellent quality.
Also,
A small invoice of Window Glass and Hollow Glass.
Jan. 6. d

FOR SALE,
A likely MULATTO GIRL, between fifteen and sixteen years of age, accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire of the Printer hereof.
Dec. 23. d

SUPERFINE FLOUR,
Of a superior quality, manufactured particularly for family use, for sale by
JANNEY & PATON.
Dec. 18. d

POCKET-BOOKS.
COTTOM & STEWART,
Have just received a handsome assortment of
Ladies Pocket-Books & Thread Cases,
Gentlemen's Pocket-Books and Asses skin Tablets

PSALMODY.

MR. CHARLES DYER proposes, as soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained, to open a school for teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Andrew Jamieson.
January 12. d

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Wednesday's Sales, the 19th instant,
Eight hhds. very excellent retail SUGAR,
on a credit of 60 days.
THOS. PATTEN.
Jan. 12.

MUFFS & TIPPETTS.

Just received and for sale by the Subscriber,
A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT
MUFFS & TIPPETTS,
THOMAS P. PEARCE.
Jan. 12. d

FOR SALE,
On board the sch'r President, from New-Haven, lying at Fitzgerald's wharf
Mess Pork and Beef,
Butter and Cheese,
Potatoes and Onions,
Good Cyder,
Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy,
Cordials,
Mould Candles, bar Soap,
And sundry other articles in the Grocery line, all of good quality.
Whoever wishes to purchase those articles may have them on reasonable terms.
Also,
Said SCHOONER for Sale.
January 12. d

A PROPOSAL
BY SAMUEL BISHOP
For publishing by Subscription,
LETTERS
ON THE
Elementary Principles
OF
EDUCATION.
By Elizabeth Hamilton,
Author of the "Memoirs of Modern Philosophers," &c.

CONDITIONS.

I. *The Work shall be comprised in two Duodecimo volumes, of about 450 pages each, & shall be printed in the best manner, on a fine Paper, and new Type.*

II. *The price will be one Dollar per volume in boards, payable on delivery.*

*** *A very considerable number of Copies being already subscribed for, the work shall be put to Press, and finished without delay.*

☞ *Subscriptions received by the Publisher*

FOR SALE,
A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about 16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 18.

Now landing,
And for Sale, on Merchant's wharf.
About 1000 bushels Liverpool fine SALT.
WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 29. d

FOR SALE,
THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the south-east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards.---Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family.---If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.
WILLIAM CRAIG.
Sept. 30. 1wtf

Cash given for rags.

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 6, 1803.

Mr. Griſwold moved that the houſe ſhould reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole on his reſolution.

Mr. Dawſon was oppoſed to the motion for reaſons before aſſigned.

Mr. Griſwold ſaid the gentleman did not underſtand what he had propoſed. It had been the wiſh of gentlemen to ſeparate the conſideration of his reſolution from other ſubjects referred to the committee of the whole on the ſtate of the union. For which purpoſe he had been willing to refer it to a committee of the whole. But he was averſe to referring it to a ſecret committee; as he did not perceive its connection with any ſubject that required ſecrecy. The diſcuſſion on it ought, in his opinion, to be public. It was not neceſſary for him to repeat that it was of a preſſing nature. It reſpected the obtaining information on a ſubject, he would ſay, of greater importance than any which could come before Congreſs that ſeſſion. One third of the ſeſſion was gone, and yet the legiſlature had no information before them. He hoped there was no diſpoſition entertained by gentlemen to embarraſs this propoſition with points unconnected with it. The propoſition was extremely ſimple. Called upon by the Preſident to legiſlate on the ſubject of the ceſſion of Louiſiana, we do not know the preciſe ſtate of that ceſſion. To legiſlate correctly, we want to be informed of all the circumſtances. If gentlemen are diſpoſed to deny us this information, let the denial be public. Do not let them refer this motion to a ſecret committee, where they may deny us the information we aſk, on reaſons which we cannot divulge. Mr. G. concluded by calling for the yeas and nays.

Mr. S. Smith aſked if this were not the preciſe motion decided yeſterday by the houſe? He thought it had been referred to a committee of the whole. He had conſidered it as having taken that courſe. When we go into committee the gentlemen will ſee whether we ſhall refuſe them the information. Perhaps we ſhall ſee that it is of ſuch a nature as we ought not to poſſeſs. He did not himſelf know how that was; nor did he mean to commit himſelf by any remarks which he had made. He truſted gentlemen would remember their vote yeſterday, and not ſuffer themſelves to be put out of their courſe by this extraordinary mode of conducting the buſineſs.

Mr. Lowndes demanded whether, even if the motion were the ſame, there was any impropriety in putting it again to day; and whether it were not perfectly conſiſtent with the rules of order to go into a committee, and take up the reſolution. If there ever were a reſolution offered to that houſe which ought to obtain an unanimous vote, it was that of his honorable friend from Connecticut; which propoſes ſimply the calling for ſuch information as the Preſident might ſee fit to give on a moſt important ſubject, that had excited the ſenſibility of the whole nation. The Preſident himſelf, in his meſſage, alludes to the ſubject as one which may require legiſlative interpoſition, and gentlemen perſiſt in refuſing us this information. It was a moſt extraordinary circumſtance in the annals of the United States, that notwithſtanding the magnitude of the ceſſion of Louiſiana, the length of time ſince it was made, and the neceſſary conſequence of having a new and powerful neighbour on our frontier, we had yet no official information on the ſubject. The Preſident, in his meſſage, really tells us nothing. He ſays "the ceſſion of the Spaniſh province of Louiſiana to France, which took place in the courſe of the late war"—This we had been told long before by the public prints, and in a diſcuſſion before the Britiſh Parliament. But he goes on and ſays—"will, if carried into effect, make a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations, which will doubtleſs have juſt weight in any deliberations of the legiſlature connected with that ſubject." To his the underſtanding of every ſchool boy is competent. It was really ſurriſing that gentlemen ſhould wiſh to reject ſuch a call as this. It was not probable that the Preſident had been ſo unmindful of his duty, as not to have demanded an explanation through our miniſters at the court of Spain, or at Paris. If he has this information, and it is of a nature proper to be known to us, we ought immediately to obtain it; that we may not be ſlumbering at our poſts on an infraction of our rights.

Mr. Lowndes ſuſpected gentlemen had not correctly attended to the reſolution. It only requeſts the Preſident to lay ſuch information before the houſe as he may think proper. Are gentlemen then afraid to truſt to the diſcretion of the Preſident? Are they apprehenſive leaſt he ſhould communicate that which is improper? He hoped they had more confidence in the executive. He thought this call ſhould precede any reſolutions. He could not diſconnect the ſhutting of the port of New Orleans from the ceſſion of Louiſiana. There appeared to be a natural connection between theſe two events. He was afraid that the ſhutting the port was ominous of the diſpoſition of Spain to cede the province to France independently of any incumbrances ſhe may have impoſed upon herſelf. He was afraid France in this tranſaction would conſult her intereſt and convenience, and not our rights. We well knew the grounds on which that nation interpreted treaties, and we had no reaſon from that knowledge to repreſs our fears. An obſervation of the gentleman from Virginia had given him great uneaſineſs. That gentleman had told us, if Spain had ceded Louiſiana to France, ſhe had a right to cede it. This Mr. Lowndes was not prepared to ſay. He did not think Spain had a right to give to America what ſhe pleaſed; much leſs to give her a new neighbour, under circumſtances different from thoſe by which ſhe held the province. He was not, however then diſpoſed to diſcuſs the abſtract queſtion involved in this ſubject. He truſted the reſolution, calling for information, would be agreed to. The houſe need not fear that in aſking this information, they would not ſpeak the ſenſe of the people; and if other meaſures were neceſſary, they would alſo in adopting them ſpeak the ſenſe of the nation.

Mr. Bacon ſaid it was not uncommon to hear of extraordinary occurrences in that houſe. One mode of reaſoning yeſterday had great weight, that aſſerted a connection between the reſolution and the ſubject of New-Orleans, which had been taken up and referred to a committee with cloſed doors. One ſubject appeared to him to be not only nearly connected, but to form an eſſential part of the other. For what purpoſe this reſolution ſhould be ſeparated from the general ſubject, he could not conceive. Why do we want information, but that we may have a more clear view of the general ſubject? He could not ſee any detached purpoſe for which it was required. Why then divide it into little detached parts? Until he could hear reaſons for ſuch a diviſion, he ſhould be againſt the reference.

Mr. Hemphill obſerved that the gentleman was miſtaken in what paſſed yeſterday. The gentleman from Maryland had firſt ſtated the ſubjects as ſimilar, that ground was afterwards abandoned; & they were conſidered as diſtinct. There were only two points connected with the ſubject before the houſe in which documents could be required or ſecrecy neceſſary. The one related to the ceſſion of Louiſiana; the other to the ſhutting the port of New-Orleans. The former, tho' not referred to a committee, was as important as the latter, which had been referred. In the laſt caſe we deemed it important to have and to requeſt papers. The reſolution before them related to the firſt point; it had been deemed of ſufficient importance to refer it to a committee, and this afforded good reaſons for calling for papers reſpecting the ceſſion. He begged leave to refer to the meſſage, which ſays the ceſſion "will, *if carried into effect*, make a change in the aſpect of our foreign relations, which will doubtleſs have juſt weight in any deliberations of the legiſlature connected with that ſubject." The Houſe will perceive that the language of the meſſage is hypothetical; the words are "if carried into effect." How then can we deliberate on this ſubject, unleſs we know the degree of probability there is that it will be carried into effect? A knowledge of the circumſtances neceſſary to aſcertain this, appeared to be abſolutely indiſpenſible.

If likely to be carried into effect, the next queſtion is as to the time when it will be carried into effect. When theſe two enquiries were ſolved, another naturally offered itſelf; is France to take the province ſubject to exiſting treaties? Or as ſhe ſhall receive it at the time of delivery. All theſe circumſtances it was neceſſary for Congreſs to know before they could act correctly.

What neceſſity was there for ſecrecy in the diſcuſſion of this reſolution, Mr. Hemphill could not conceive. All the information we have on the ſubject is contained in the Preſident's meſſage, which every perſon in the United States knows as well as we do. It appeared to him that when their deliberations turned on facts which every body knew they ought to be public. His ideas of ſecrecy were theſe; that policy might require certain facts to be kept ſecret for a time; but when made known, their arguments on them ought not to be ſecret. In this opinion he was ſtrengthened by the rule of the houſe. [Mr. Hemphill here read the rule on that point which preſcribes that the galleries ſhall be cleared whenever a confidential communication ſhall be received from the Preſident, or whenever the Speaker, or any other member ſhall inform the houſe that he has communications to make which he conceives ought to be kept ſecret.] Mr. Hemphill aſked on which branch of this rule could the arguments of gentlemen be predicated. The Preſident had not ſent them a confidential communication, nor had any member ſaid he had communications to make which he conceived ought to be kept ſecret. The information referred to in the rule meant facts, & not arguments drawn from facts. He concluded by ſaying he ſaw no occaſion whatever for diſcuſſing this propoſition with cloſed doors.

Mr. Dawſon. The gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) ſays there is a material connection between the ſhutting the port of New-Orleans and the ceſſion of Louiſiana. After then that part of the diſcuſſion which related to New-Orleans had been ordered to be conducted with ſhut doors, how proper was it in him to introduce into debate a ſubject intimately connected with it? his oppoſition to the preſent motion did not ariſe from an indiſpoſition fully to diſcuſs the ſubject to which it referred; but from indiſpoſition to delay the diſcuſſion of the motion offered by his colleague. Againſt the preſent motion he ſhould vote, becauſe it promiſed nothing uſeful, and might be miſchievous. We have been told this ſubject is important and preſſing. That it was important he felt; but did not believe it was preſſing. He could ſay, if the time ſhould ever arrive when it became that Houſe to act, this was not the time. When the time did arrive, he was prepared to act. Gentlemen were very anxious on this ſubject. He rejoiced to witneſs their anxiety. But he and his friends were not now to hear who were the friends of the weſtern country. The people of this country doubted not the protection of the government. They were warmly attached to the government, and knew that every thing would be done, that ought to be done, to protect and defend their rights.

Mr. Bacon ſaid if he underſtood the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Hemphill) he perfectly agreed with him in opinion, that this reſolution was connected with the ſubject of New-Orleans. He agreed with him as to their inſeparable connection. But the only difference was that they inferred oppoſite conſequences from the ſame premiſes. He (Mr. Bacon) contended that the reſolution made a part of the general ſubject, and ought not to be divided from it. They ſay it ought to be divided.

Mr. Hemphill replied that he had ſpoken as plainly as he could. He had ſaid the ſubjects were diſtinct.

Mr. Goddard. The gentlemen from Maſſachuſetts yeſterday told us the call for information ought to be public, though the information itſelf ſhould be ſecret. This reaſoning had been ſatisfactory to him then; he had hoped it would have alſo proved ſo to day. But it appears that he is now for ſending us to a ſecret committee. Mr. Goddard ſaid in his opinion, the call ought to be public, whatever the nature of the information might be. This information gentlemen will either deny or grant. They ſay it is not to be denied. Why then go into a committee. And if granted, why not grant it without aſſigning reaſons as well as with aſſigning them? Are we to be told by the gentleman from Virginia, there is no occaſion for this call; that we have information enough. How does that honorable gentleman get his information? If from the Cabinet, are we, the repreſentatives of the people, to obtain it from him? Surely this will be degrading to our characters. We may believe it as true coming from him, but as repreſentatives, we ſhould ſpurn at receiving it in ſuch a channel. We want official information. But gentlemen ſay they want to go into ſecret on this reſolution. What will be the good of this? Though he could not ſay what was done in ſecret yeſterday, yet he might ſay what had not been done. They had done nothing; and if they went into ſecret again, the conſequence would be the ſame.

Mr. Randolph felt extremely reluctant to riſe in this ſtage of the diſcuſſion, but he deemed it time to repel inſinuations ſo frequently thrown out as perhaps to gain ſome credit if they were permitted to paſs entirely unnoticed. We are averſe to take up the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut, and wherefore? Becauſe, as our opponents would fain have it believed, we are inſenſible to the vaſt intereſt affected by the obſtruction of the Miſſiſſippi? No, ſir, becauſe we are alive to this delicate and momentous ſubject, becauſe we wiſh to act upon it; becauſe we wiſh to go into committee on the confidential meſſage of the executive, becauſe the information required by the motion before you is not neceſſary to determine us in the courſe which we ought, and, I truſt, will purſue; and becauſe theſe various preliminary queſtions, whatever be their object, are, in effect, only calculated to retard and to embarraſs the deciſion of the houſe on this great queſtion. Sir, I am content that gentlemen ſhould repeat after each other the trite obſervations which have been ſo often reiterated of the magnitude of the object in queſtion. I am content that they ſhould make the beſt poſſible diſplay of their ardor on this occaſion. But wherefore this exhibition of a zeal ſo inordinate as to arrogate to it. ſelf all ſenſibility to the national welfare? Since gentlemen inſiſt upon it, ſince they provoke the diſcuſſion, I muſt requeſt to be indulged in ſome remarks on the hiſtory of this ſubject. And in reply to the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Goddard) I muſt be permitted to obſerve that ſuch of my information as may have been derived from the executive is equally acceſſible to every member of this houſe, and I believe to every reputable citizen in the union, who chooſes to apply for it. That however which I am about to preſent is derived from a ſource acceſſible to the whole world. It is to be found in a document of ineſtimable value, (the debates of the Virginia convention in 1788,) and might truly be ſaid to be official. It is an account given in his official character of member of Congreſs and under the old confederation, by that able and eminent man, that faithful and illuſtrious public ſervant, the late governor of Virginia, to the convention of that ſtate at their requiſition. At his own ſuggeſtion the legiſlature of the ſtate had declined to inſiſt upon it. To the convention it was given (however reluctantly) as to a paramount authority. (Here Mr. Randolph read Mr. Monroe's ſpeech.)

After ſome deſultory converſation, Mr. Monroe ſpoke as follows: Mr. Chairman,—My conduct reſpecting the tranſactions of Congreſs, upon this intereſting ſubject, ſince my return to the State, has been well known to many worthy gentlemen here; I have been often called upon before this, in a public line, and particularly in the laſt aſſembly, whilſt I was preſent, for information of theſe tranſactions; but have heretofore declined it, and for reaſons that were held ſatisfactory. Being amenable upon the principles of the Federal compact to the Legiſlature for my conduct in congreſs, it cannot be doubted, if required, it were my duty to obey their directions; but that honorable body thought it beſt to diſpenſe with ſuch demand.—The right in this aſſembly is unqueſtionably more complete, having powers paramount to that;—but even here I could wiſh it had not been exerted as I underſtand it to be, by going into committee for that purpoſe. Before, however, I enter into this ſubject, I cannot but obſerve, it has given me pain to hear it treated by honorable gentlemen in a manner that has appeared not altogether free from exception. For they have not gone into it fully, and given a proper view of the tranſaction in every part, but of thoſe only which preceeded & were ſubſequent to that, which has been the particular object of enquiry; a conduct that has ſeemed too much calculated to make an impreſſion favorable to their wiſhes in the preſent inſtance. But in making this obſervation I owe it to thoſe gentlemen to declare, that it is my opinion ſuch omiſſion has proceeded not from intention, but their having forgotten fact

(Debate to be c

NEW YORK,

The ſhip Hare, arriv
Liſbon on the 2d Dec
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that port in 5 days from
out bringing any news o

Entered, ſhips Hare,
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Friends, Huſſey, Bour
Denniſon, Frederickſbu
Collins, do. Sukey and
Savannah; Paragon, Ja
Margaret Tingey, Palm

Cleared, ſch'r Roebu
Thomas; ſloop Two,
Charleſton.

Ship Atlas, Wilſon,
bon.

Brig Rockland, Kin
Aux Cayes.

Brig Abigail, Willia
Bourdeaux.

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arrived at Aux Cayes.

Arrived ſince

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Mr. Randolph read Mr.
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sultory conversation, Mr.
follows: Mr. Chairman,
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n this interesting subject,
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worthy gentlemen here;
n called upon before this,
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nlst I was present, for in-
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proceeded not from in-
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or to some cause not obvious to me, and which I make no doubt they will readily explain.

The policy of this State respecting this river, has always been the same. It has contemplated but one object, the opening it for the use of the inhabitants whose interest depended on it—and in this, she has, in my opinion, shewn her wisdom and magnimity. I may, I believe, with propriety say, that all the measures that have at any time been taken by Congress for that purpose, were adopted at the instance of this State. There was a time, it is true, sir, when even this state, in some measure abandoned the object by authorising its cession to the court of Spain.—But let us take all circumstances into view as they were at that time, and I am pursuaded it will by no means shew a departure from this liberal and enlightened system of policy, although it may manifest an accommodation to the energies which pressed on us at the time. The southern states were overrun and in possession of the enemy. The government of South Carolina, and Georgia were prostrate, and opposition there at en end—North Carolina made but a feeble resistance; and Virginia herself was greatly harrassed by the enemy in force at that time in the heart of the country, and by impressments for her own and the defence of the southern States. In addition to this, the finances of of the United States were in a deplorable condition, if not totally exhausted; and France our ally seemed anxious for peace; and as the means of bringing the war to a more happy & speedy conclusion; the object of this cession was the hopes of uniting Spain in it with all her forces. If I recollect aright too at this moment, the minister of the United States at the court of Madrid, informed Congress of the difficulty he found in prevailing upon that Court to acknowledge our independence, or take any measure in our favor, suggested the jealousy with which it viewed our settlements in the Western Country, and the probability of better success, provided we would cede the navigation of the river, as the consideration. The latter circumstances were made known to the Legislature, and they had their weight. All inferior objects must yield to the safety of the society itself. A resolution passed to that effect. An act of congress likewise passed, and the minister of the United States had full authority to relinquish this valuable right to that court, upon the condition above stated. But what was the issue of this proposition? Was any treaty made with Spain that obtained an acknowledgment of our independence, although at war with Great Britain, and such acknowledgment would have cost her nothing? Was a loan of money accomplished? In short, does it appear that even Spain herself thought it an object of any importance? So soon as the war ended, this resolution was rescinded. The power to make such a treaty was revoked. So that this system of policy was departed from, only for a short time, for the most important object that can be conceived, and resumed again as soon as it possibly could be.

(Debate to be continued.)

NEW YORK, January 8.

The ship Hare, arrived yesterday, left Lisbon on the 2d December, at which time an English Packet had just entered that port in 5 days from Falmouth, without bringing any news of importance.

Entered, ships Hare, Werth, Lisbon; Mary, Crocker, Amsterdam; sch'rs Two Friends, Hussey, Bourdeaux; Rebecca, Dennison, Fredericksburg; Appomattox, Collins, do. Sukey and Polly, Wheeler, Savannah; Paragon, Jackson, Norfolk; Margaret Tingey, Palmer, do.

Cleared, sch'r Roebuck, Dawson, St. Thomas; sloop Two, Friends, Wood, Charleston.

Ship Atlas, Wilson, is arrived at Lisbon.

Brig Rockland, King, is arrived at Aux Cayes.

Brig Abigail, Williams, is arrived at Bourdeaux.

Sch'r Lyon, Faur, of Philadelphia, is arrived at Aux Cayes.

Arrived since our last,

Ship Hare, Werth, 35 days, from Lisbon. Sailed from Lisbon on the 2d Dec. in co. with the ship Venus, Bunce, of and for New York. Dec. 13th, in long. 34, lat. 27, 18, W. spoke a ship bound from London to Trinadad. Dec. 23d, in lat, 26, 46, long. 52, spoke sch'r Nancy, out 12 days from Alexamdria, bound to Cayenne. Jan. 2d, in lat. 36, long. 74, spoke Spanish brig Diligent, Gibson, out 48 hours from Cape Henry, bound to the Havanna.

Ship Mary, Crocker, 63 days from Amsterdam. In lat. 39, 2, long. 74, 30, spoke a ship from St. Petersburg, bound to Philadelphia, out 60 days. In lat. 57, 30, spoke the ship Fame, Jones, from Amsterdam, bound to Philadelphia, out 59 days. In lat. 25, 30, long. 70, spoke the English ship Lovely Lass, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah, out 28 days. Jan. 1, in lat. 36, long. 74, spoke the ship Betsey, from London, bound to Charleston, out 70 days.

Sch'r Two Friends, Hussey, 52 days from Bourdeaux, arrived on Thursday morning. Dec. 5, spoke sch'r Deborah, Howard, out 8 days from Madeira, bound to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 9.

Arrived sch'r Nancy, Jeffery, Guadaloupe.

Yesterday arrived sch'r Nancy, Jeffery, 17 days from Guadalope, and 14 from St. Thomas. Left at Guadalaupe several American vessels, among them were the following:

Brig Philip, ——, of Baltimore; sch'r Hannah Loretta, Wheland, Philadelphia; Ann, ——, do. At St. Thomas, with a number of American vessels, brig Task, M'Pherson, of Philadelphia, just arrived.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.

Arrived brig Mary, Sellers (late M'Donald, who was lost overboard on the passage out) from Martinique. Left there ship Pamelia, Driscoll, of this port, and several others belonging to northern ports, names unknown.

Also, brig Delaware, West, from St. Croix. Left sch'r Ranger, of Wiscasset, put in there from Grenada; captain very ill and most of his crew dead; schooner Chance, little, of N. Haven; brig Ceres, of N. York; Jane, of Philadelphia, and a schooner from Wilmington, N. C. just arrived.

December 23d, in lat. 27, of N. long. 72, 40, W. spoke his British Majesty's ship Tartar, who boarded us and treated us politely. 24th lat. 22, 40, N. long. 78, 50, W. saw a brig with a signal of distress; hauld too and spoke her, she proved to be the Essequibo, Dulelver, of Bath, from Point-Petre (Guad.) 14 days out, bound to Newbern, N. C. having nobody on board able to do duty but himself (the captain) one man died the night before, the mate entirely speechless; one man laying on the deck in fits, and the others all sick with the yellow fever; let him have one man (Joseph Lawrence.)

NORFOLK, January 6.

Yesterday arrived the British brig Apollo, capt. Pitt, from Dominique. On his passage was met with by a French sloop of war, who boarded the Apollo forcibly, and cut and abused the captain in the most wanton and barbarous manner.

Arrived, the British brig Apollo, capt. Pitt, from Dominique.

Arrived in Hampton Roads, the ship Planter, capt. Bousch, from Rotterdam.

Arrived the schooner Ann, capt. Maxwell, from Antigua.

The brig William, Capt. Oldner, from Grenada, to this port, was cast away last Sunday night, on Cape Henry.

Alexandria Advertiser.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.

The committee of Elections to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, respecting the propriety of Mr. Van Ness's holding a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, have reported a resolution to this effect: That Mr. John P. Van Ness, having accepted the office of Major of Militia within the District of Columbia, had forfeited his right to a seat in the House.

Total amount of Flour inspected within the city of Baltimore for the last quarter, ending Dec. 31, 1802.

126,718 barrels wheat flour,
7,095 half barrels do.
465 barrels of rye do.
559 do. of indian meal.

Total amount of Flour inspected within the city of Baltimore for the year, ending December 31, 1802.

358,705 barrels of wheat flour,
21,857 half barrels do.
1,896 barrels of rye do.
2,048 do. of indian meal,
159 hhds of do.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Monday, January 10.

Mr. Van Ness presented a representation from Samuel Brodget on the subject of a National University; as follows:

The memorial of Samuel Blodget late supervisor for the City of Washington represents, That owing this appointment chiefly to his zeal in forming several probationary plans for a National University, he conceived it an indispensible duty after the death of Washington to follow the commanding advice and noble example of the common father of his country, so irresistably pourtrayed in his farewell address, and in the clause of his Will annext to his liberal donation therefor. In thus calling, most respectfully, the attention of your honorable body to this part of the Will of Washington, he fulfills a promise made in behalf of more than one thousand subscribers to the same object, whose respectable names accompany this memorial, with a request that a committee may be appointed to consider what proportion of the public lots of lands in the Western Territory of the United States, shall be appropriated by Congress to this important institution in addition to the contents of either of the sites already contemplated therefor within the City of Washington by Washington himself, and by the commissioners thereof. And, further to consider the expediency (should it comport with the monumental plan to be adopted) of erecting the statue of 1783, or in lieu thereof—an appropriate and characteristic equestrain statue of the original founder of the Nat. University, as a beautiful centre piece for the inrire plan, to be surrounded by Halls and Colleges as they may be built in succession, by the fund to which the whole people of America are now so liberally and so honorably contributing by voluntary subscriptions, from Maine to Georgia inclusive;—thus virtually following an ancient custom of the original Americans, who men women and children all carried a stone to the monumental pile of a beloved chief.

It is humbly conceived that no further aid will be necessary for your honorable body to give till in your wisdom it may be deemed proper to follow the sublime and prophetic advice of Washington, and to assume the entire direction of the most important object ever contemplated in the united efforts of all parties, persuasions and classes of the American people, under a firm belief that provided the govermental plan, and synopsis thereof be maturely considered and wisely adapted to promote the views of the sage and provident Washington, namely, "To "do away local attachments and state "prejudices as far as the nature of things "would or indeed ought to admit from "our national councils," and in short to promote a true amor patriæ, as well as the advancement of new arts and universal science in all useful knowledge, while "our youth by associating with each "other for these purposes, and forming "friendships in their juvenile years will "free themselves from those narrow lo-"cal prejudices which, when carried to "excess, are never failing sources of dis-"quiet to the public mind, and pregnant "of the most mischievous consequences "to this country."

Such are the principles under which this sublime institution, founded by Washington, and indubitably the best monument to his eternal fame, is now rapidly progressing to the immortal honor of the American name, nor does it require uncommon inspiration to foretell, that as long as it shall continue true, that parents are naturally attached to the most amiable of their offspring, so long will the founders throughout the Union, themselves and their posterity, delight to preserve a noble fabrick which in itself will unite the most sublime points that can with reason interest a generous, industrious, and an enlightened people, and equally endear them to their country and to each other. And so long as the divine principles that gave birth and strength to the infancy of the university may continue, so long, by turning the tide of emigration in search of learning, shall the American character be the pride and boast of the liberal & learned of all nations, and the dread of every foe to human excellence.

A synopsis for the university uniting with it a plan for a free college, adopting and combining therewith the interests of the existing seminaries throughout the union, accompany this memorial, together with a description, or duplicates of several monumental plans which will remain before the present committee of subscribers till Congress may think proper to assume the entire direction of this object in conformity with the ardent wishes and ernest advice so irresistably enforced by Washington.

The memorial was accompanied by a plan of the Equestrian statue of Washington, surrounded by halls and colleges regularly arranged, the whole to be stiled the Monument to Washington.

Referred to a select committee Ayes, 42—Noes 27.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee of Ways and Means made a favorable report on the petition of Hugh Alexander, and others.

Referred to committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Thompson presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Fauquier County, Virginia, praying for the establishment of a new Post-Office.

Mr. Hill moved that a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of extinguishing the claims of the United States on certain balances reported to be due by certain states, with power to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mitchell moved that the committee of commerce and manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a port of entry at or near the mouth of Black river, New-York.

Carried.

A bill was received from the senate and read providing for the erection of monuments to Generals Wooster, Harkimer, Davidson, and Skriven, under resolutions of the old Congress.

Referred to the committee appointed on a resolution for erecting a monument to General Harkimer.

Mr. Eustis moved the following resolution.

Resolved that a monument be erected to the memory of General Joseph Warren, slain on Bunker's Hill, and that the sum of be appropriated therefor.

Referred to above committee.

Public Sale.

On Tuesday next, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

A valuable NEGRO MAN,
(a Carpenter by trade) for Cash.
P. G. MARSTELLER.

Jan. 13.

TURK's ISAND SALT.

2500 Bushel's just arrived per Schooner Polly & Peggy, Capt. Harding, which will be sold, on reasonable terms, if taken from on board immediately.—Apply to
JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.

Jan. 13.

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE,
By SAMUEL BISHOP,
Quincy's Lexicon Improved:
BEING
A Dictionary of the terms employed in Medicine, and in such departments of Chemistry, Natural Philosphy, Literature, and the Arts, as are connected therewith.
Barrow's Travels into the interior of Africa.
Powers of Genius, by John Blair Linn, M. A.
Descriptive Poems, by J. D. M'Kinnon.
January 13. d

Little River Turnpike Road.

IT is required by the President and Directors of the Little River Turnpike Road, that the Stockholders of the Company do pay, to the Treasurer of the company, William Hartshorne, Ten Dollars upon each share held by them in the said company, on or before the first day of February next.

JAMES KEITH, *President.*
J. T. RICKETTS,
LEVEN POWELL,
GEO. GILPIN,
} *Dir'rs.*

Alexandria, December 31st, 1802. 1aw4t

☞ *The Editors of the Washington Federalist, National Intelligencer, and Mr. Bowen, at Winchester, are requested to insert the above advertisement in their respective papers, once in each week for 4 weeks, and forward their bills to the editor hereof.*

SAMUEL BISHOP,

BOOKSELLER, & STATIONER

Respectfully informs the Public that he has received from Lee & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Baltimore, a fresh assortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high esteem and general use throughout the United States, many of them being sold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded, could be purchased at a retail Store.

☞ TAKE NOTICE,

That S. Bishop is appointed the ONLY *Agent for Alexandria.*

—

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for Colds, Obstinate Coughs Asthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and Approaching Consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH.

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable—the Elixir is so perfectly agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

—

From LUTHER MARTIN, Esq. Attorney-General of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

In comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult breathing

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-Street, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated disorder, occasioned by a severe cold caught several months ago. He breathed with the greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that she could only attempt to whisper, he has been upwards of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and desires to give this public testimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

—

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable to the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance—the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous disorders,	Violent cramps in the stomach and back,
Consumptions,	Indigestion,
Lowness of spirits,	Melancholy,
Loss of appetite,	Gout in the stomach,
Impurity of the blood,	Pains in the limbs,
Hysterical affections,	Relaxations,
Inward weakness,	Involuntary emissions,
Seminal weakness,	Obstinate gleets,
Fluoralbus, (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barrenness,	

In cases of extremity, where the long prevalence and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh, which no nourishment or cordial could repair a perseverance in the use of this medicine has performed the most astonishing cures.

—

HAMILTON's ESSENCE and EXTRACT of MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism, palsey, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c. And has performed more cures in the above complaints than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wyth county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call Hamilton's Essence, or Extract of Mustard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obstinate disease. If you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope-maker, South Second Street, between Mary and Christian-Streets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely, that his wife, Mary Hoover, was so severely afflicted with a violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated, the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of remaining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most respectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when seeing several cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second-Street. The first application enabled her to walk across the room, and the use of one bottle restored her to the usual state of health and strength. JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before Ebnezer Fergerson, Esq. one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia County

HAMILTON's

WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from worms, and form obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar title, so commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being suited to every age and constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it cannot injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal disorders, They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions; feverish and bilious complaints, and are the safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any occasion.

Description of Worms, and the symptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infest the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Ascarides, or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or short, flat, white worm, and lastly, the Tænia, or tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is most hurtful, and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms, are disagreeable breath, especially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the nose and about the seat—Convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes privation of speech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in sleep—Irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food, and sometimes voracious—Purging, with slimy and fœtid stools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and sickness at the stomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits—Slow fever, with small and irregular pulse—A dry cough—Excessive thirst—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms, should have immediate recourse to HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES, which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints similar to those above described.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain remedy known and has restored to health and strength a great number when in an advanced stage of this fatal complaint. Paticular and plain instructions are given for every part of the necessary treatment in such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable taste,

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful apprehensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a similar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any business—when he heard of some excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large dose, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which resulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy, in several pieces, which he supposed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who may wish to make further inquiries on the subject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Fuller will testify—their particular mildness is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, minister of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the use of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accomplish, different other means had proved abortive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance, was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state of health, which would yield to none of the medicines administered, until I gave him two doses of lezenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a substance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close inspection quite replete with very small living animals. Not one of that sort of worms which usually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon different occasions I have used this medicine as a purging substitute, and found it to answer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, besides its main object, one of the most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off that bilious substance, which engenders so much indisposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

—

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLAISTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them, root and branch, without giving pain.

—

The GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion, and restoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

—

The RESTORATIVE POWDER for the TEETH and GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens the gums, preserves the enamel from decay, and cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that acrimonious slime & foulness, which suffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

—

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE EYE-WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident, defluctions of rheum, dullness, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of sight.

—

TOOTH ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

—

The SOVEREIGN OINTMENT for the ITCH,

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be used with perfect safety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting smart which attends the application of other remedies.

—

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

—

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for the venerial disease.

—

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound o cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILLIOUS-PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite—to procure a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach, and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

—

☞ Sold likewise *by S. Pleasants, Richmond; Ross and Douglass, Petersburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Winchester; R. Green, how, Williamsburg; and J. Shaw Leesburg.*

For SALE, or RENT,

THE STORE I have occupied for sometime past, situated on Prince street, opposite Col. Hooe's. There is on stand in town more eligible or better calculated for carrying on an extensive wet or dry Good Business. The Cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of Flour.—Twenty-five hundred barrels may be stowed upon the Premises without any inconvenience to the occupant. For terms apply to

WILLIAM OXLEY.

December 7. eo

☞ Clean linen and cotton rags bought at this office.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

James Wilson, of London, comp. *against Adam Stewart and James Wilson*, defts. } In Chancery.

The defendant Adam Stewart not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Adam Stewart is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Adam Stewart, do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant, James Wilson, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Adam Stewart, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy,

Test, G. DENEALE,

Jan. 10. 1aw 2m Clerk.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

COUNTY *of* ALEXANDRIA, ss.

November Term, 1802.

Joshua Riddle, plaintiff, *against Samuel Hilton & Malachi Fife*, defendants. } In Chancery.

The defendant Samuel Hilton, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Samuel Hilton is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant, Samuel Hilton, do appear here on the first day of June term next, and enter his appearance to the suit, and give security for performing the decrees of the court; and that the other defendant, Malachi Fife, do not pay away, convey, or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendant Samuel Hilton, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

A copy,

Test, G. DENEALE, Clerk.

January 10. 1aw 2m

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

County of Alexandria, ss.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1802.

Thomas & Robert Wilson & Co. pltfs. *against Joseph Commarque, Executor of Bartholomew Dandridge, dec'd, & Bennet & Watts, and Ricketts, Newton and Co.* defts. } In Chancery.

The defendant Joseph Commarque not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court upon affidavit, that the said Joseph Commarque is not an inhabitant of this district, on motion of the said complainants by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant Joseph Commarque do appear here on the first day of June court next, and enter his appearance to this suit, and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendants, Bennett and Watts, and Ricketts, Newton and Co. do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by them owing to, or the estate or effects in their hands belonging to the said absent defendant Joseph Commarque, until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the Court House of the said county.

A copy,

Test, G. DENEALE,

Jan. 8. 1aw 2m Clerk.

COAL FOR SALE.

James River Coal for sale at Adams's Wharf, apply to John Dunlap, or

SAMUEL CRAIG.

Nov. 23. 1aw.

FRENCH BRANDY.

—

AMOS ALLISON

Has received from New-York, 12 pipes French Brandy, which he will sell on a credit.

Jan. 7. eo3t

FOR SALE,

SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.

Dec. 6. eot

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN.